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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
INTELLIGENCE REPORT
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COUNTRY China
SUBJECT Political and Economic Information: Japanese
Awaiting Repatriation in Peiping
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OFFICE IN [redacted]
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1. The wholesale repatriation of Japanese from Peiping was concluded by May 1946. Since then Japanese have been repatriated in small groups, about once every two months. The latest group to leave departed in March 1947. There is at present a group of about 100 awaiting a repatriation ship. The Chinese authorities seem little concerned that it is not known when the next repatriation ship will come, and the financial situation of the Japanese to be repatriated grows worse daily.
 2. After the wholesale repatriation was completed all remaining Japanese who were retained in various Chinese organizations were put under the control of the Party Affairs Bureau (黨政處) of the 11th War Zone. This section was dissolved February 1947. The control of Japanese in Peiping has been taken over by the Police Office of the Municipality and the Civil Administration Office (民政局).
 3. In June 1946, the retained Japanese were advised by the Section of Party Politics of the 11th War Zone to organize a self-government organ for the convenience of both the Chinese officials and the Japanese residents. But the organ was used for private benefit by some of the Japanese who had close connections with influential Chinese officials. The organ is unpopular with most of the Japanese residents of Peiping. Though a year has passed since its establishment, no report of its financial or other activities has been made public. Chinese officials in the Public Administration Office of the Municipality have prevented re-organization of the organ. An annual general meeting of the organ was supposed to have been held in June 1947, but to date the meeting has not been called nor any explanation of the postponement given.
 4. The activities of the organ are:
 - (a) Registration of birth and death of the members.
 - (b) Organizing, in conjunction with competent Chinese authorities, groups of Japanese to be repatriated. These groups are organized when Japanese tried by court and acquitted, and those released from Chinese organizations, reach a total of 100 or so.
 - (c) Maintenance of three Japanese primary schools in Peiping, one each in the north, west and east sections. Each of these schools has about 20 or 30 children.
 - (d) Liaison between the Japanese residents and the competent Chinese authorities.

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(e) Maintenance of a cooperative shop for provisions. This is not at all successful and only helps several clerks of the organ.

5. Occupations of Japanese men retained in Peiping are as follows. The figures are only approximate, and the total will be reduced by about fifty when the group of 100 Japanese awaiting a ship are repatriated. The organizations mentioned in (a) to (d) below have been taken over by the Chinese and reorganized, and the names changed from those indicated below. The new names have not been reported

- (a) Employees of the North China Railway Company
- (b) Employees of the North China Telephone and Telegraph Company
- (c) Employees of Tominaga's organization (now in radio work)
- (d) Employees of the Shih-ching-shan Iron Work Company
- (e) Doctors in various hospitals
- (f) Japanese technicians retained by the Peiping Kuomintang Headquarters
- (g) Japanese retained by various governmental, public or private organizations

The Japanese of groups (a) through (e) are comparatively well treated. These Japanese have salaries of from CNC 800,000 to CNC 1,500,000 a month and are provided with housing and food (rice and other cereals). The Japanese of group (f) are not paid by the Peiping Kuomintang Headquarters but are permitted to have jobs on the side. Some of them work in such businesses as automobile repair and breweries. The most unfortunate Japanese are those of group (g). Their treatment depends on the attitude of the staff members of the organization in which they are working, but the treatment is generally bad. In government organizations the Japanese receive from CNC 160,000 to CNC 300,000 a month, and are not furnished food or housing and are not permitted to do any work on the side. It seems that Nanking regulations call for good treatment but the Japanese in Peiping are exploited by intermediate officials. In one governmental organization the Japanese protested the exploitation, whereupon the chief had two Japanese jailed as suspected pro-Communists. The threat of being treated as pro-Communist is one of the devices used by Chinese officials who are exploiting the Japanese under them. A small group of corrupt Japanese, who are in collusion with Chinese officials, are living well on hidden properties. Japanese of this type are on the board of directors of the Japanese residents' association. They are opportunists and will probably approach the Soviets when the conditions indicate the desirability of so doing.

6. Except for the doctors there are few university graduates among the retained Japanese. Most of these Japanese have received no education beyond middle school or secondary technical school. Consequently their understanding of the world situation is poor and they are probably susceptible to Communist propaganda.

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7. The city government of Peiping has a list of 333 Japanese to be repatriated. This figure, which is the exact number of Japanese registered for repatriation, includes the approximately 100 reported (in paragraph 1) ready for repatriation plus approximately 200 who had remained illegally and who were gradually discovered by the police office. (These 200 are not included in groups (a) to (g) of paragraph 5 of this report). About half of the 200 Japanese are women. The number of Japanese to be repatriated is gradually increasing because the Japanese are wishing to return. It is still not known when the next repatriation ship will come.

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